

## STRICT RULES FOR ALIEN ENEMIES IN AMERICAN CITIES

Definite Regulations Are Promulgated Through the United States Attorney

### MARSHAL SMIDY CALLS ON ALL GERMANS TO REGISTER

Gives Them Until First of Next Month To Move Away From Restricted Zones

Definite steps were taken yesterday to put into effect the regulations recently promulgated by the President relative to the conduct of alien enemies within the United States. One of the most important of these is that which forbids alien enemies to approach or be found within half a mile of any fort, camp, arsenal, naval vessel, navy yard, aircraft station or workshop for the manufacture of the munitions of war.

There are in Honolulu a considerable number of persons living within less than half a mile of some of the forts. United States Marshal Smiddy yesterday issued the following notice to alien enemies:

"In view of the instructions relative to the enforcement of Regulation No. 4 all alien enemies now residing within the forbidden locality are directed to at once register at the office of the undersigned their names and the names and ages of all members of their family over fourteen years of age, giving the exact location of their residence."

Text of Regulations

Regulations Nos. two, four and twelve are as follows:

"No. 1.—An alien enemy shall not have in his possession, at any time or place, any firearm, weapon or implement of war, or component part thereof, ammunition, Maxim or other automatic, bomb or explosive or material used in the manufacture of explosives."

"No. 2.—An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place, or use or operate any aircraft or wireless apparatus, or any form of signaling device, or any form of cipher code, or any paper, document or book written or printed in cipher or in which there may be invisible writing."

"No. 3.—An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half mile of any Federal or State fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or of any products for the use of the army or navy."

"No. 4.—An alien enemy whom there may be reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who may be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or attempts to violate, or of whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he is about to violate any regulation duly promulgated by the President, or of any criminal law of the United States, or of the States or Territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by the United States marshal, or his deputy, or such other officer as the President shall designate, and to confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp, or other place of detention as may be directed by the President."

Instructions Arrive

The attorney general's instructions, which were received yesterday, are as follows:

Regulations Nos. 1 and 2 shall be strictly enforced by the marshal, and any alien enemy found with the forbidden articles in his possession after April 24, 1917, shall be at once arrested and detained, the articles shall be seized, and the case reported to the attorney general. If the marshal, however, after conference with the special agent of the department of justice, if there is one in the locality, and after approval of the United States attorney or assistant United States attorney, shall be satisfied that the alien enemy is not a danger to the public peace or safety and had no knowledge of the President's proclamation, he may refrain from making arrest; or if the alien enemy shall show good cause why temporarily he should be permitted to retain such articles, the marshal, after similar conference and approval, may permit such articles to be retained, temporarily, under such restrictions as he may deem necessary."

Regulation No. 4 shall be enforced by the marshal as follows:

"(a) Alien enemies residing within one-half mile of a fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or of any products for the use of the army or navy, shall be required to remove therefrom before June 1, 1917; provided, however, that any alien enemy who prior to June 1, 1917, came within the purview of regulation 12 of the President's proclamation shall be required to remove at once and shall be subject to summary arrest."

"Any alien enemy who fails to remove prior to June 1, 1917, shall be summarily arrested. Alien enemies who do not reside within one-half mile of the places above referred to and who come within one-half mile of said places will do so at their own risk and may be summarily arrested."

"The marshal may issue a permit to anyone to continue to reside in the forbidden locality or to come within the forbidden locality for the purpose of passing through or along half-mile area of being employed on doing business within the same, if, after such proof as the marshal may require, he is satisfied that such continued residence or such

## MUNICIPAL BOND VETO SUSTAINED

House Backs Up Governor Again After Senate Over-rides His Disapproval

The senate having overridden the Governor's veto of S. B. 96, amending the municipal bond law, last Saturday by a vote of thirteen to one, the house of representatives yesterday proceeded to take the other tack and sustained the veto by a vote of four to twenty-four.

There was but little said when Speaker Holstein placed the matter before the house early yesterday afternoon. Mosman moved and Miles seconded the motion to sustain the Governor, Miles saying that the present law was simple and that the amendment contained in the bill introduced by the Governor would make the law dangerous. He tried to explain the situation and was successful in making it all the more difficult to follow.

The vote to pass the bill, the Governor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding, was as follows:

Ayes—Ahuna, Paschall, Tavares and Speaker Holstein—4.

Noes—Brown, Cooke, Fernandez, Jarrett, Jettus, Joseph, Kaka, Kakaia, Kawahia, Kawewehi, Kulekole, Kupahua, Leal, Lota, Lyman, Marques, Miles, Mosman, Petrie, Silva, Wataholo, Walsh, Wilcox and Wilder—24.

Absent and not voting—Andrews and Kalia.

Kupahua at first voted to override, but changed his vote later to sustain the Chief Executive. Tavares voted first to sustain and later changed to override.

After the Speaker announced that the veto of the Governor had been sustained, Miles moved that the motion to reconsider be indefinitely postponed. This carried and Senate Bill 96 was declared dead for the session.

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All Permits Issued

All permits issued will be revocable at any time if the interests of the United States so require. When a permit is given to more than one alien enemy to reside or to be employed within a forbidden locality, a violation of law or of the President's proclamation by any holder of such permit may result in the revocation of the permit of every alien enemy within such locality. It will therefore be necessary in their own interest that all alien enemies should see that each one of them obeys the proclamation."

Any alien enemy who tears down, mutilates, abuses, desecrates, or insults the United States flag in any way, or displays an enemy flag or insignia, is to be regarded as a danger to the public peace or safety within the meaning of Regulation 12 and subject to summary arrest and confinement.

In exceptional cases, where the attorney general shall decide that the circumstances warrant, alien enemies under arrest or subject to summary arrest may be allowed to make application for parole. Preliminary statement of the facts shall be submitted by the United States attorney to the attorney general, and if the latter shall deem the facts sufficient a blank form of parole application will be forwarded. When the applicant shall fill out and file this form, final decision as to granting the parole will be made by the attorney general. All paroles will be revocable at any time if the interests of the United States so require. Every person given parole may be required to furnish bond for good behavior, and will be obliged, also, to furnish a supervisor who shall be an American citizen and who shall keep in close touch with the parole applicant and promptly report any violation of the parole conditions. Every person paroled will be obliged to remain within certain specified territory and to report to his supervisor, and otherwise, as directed by the attorney general. Violation of parole will in every case result in summary arrest and confinement, or trial in the criminal courts, according to the nature of the case."

As stated above, however, paroles will be granted only in special and exceptional cases.

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## PRESIDENT APPEALS TO ALL AMERICANS

(Continued from Page 1) the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in their trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international service army—a notable and honored host, engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands, say, hundreds of thousands of men otherwise liable to military service will be engaged in the service of the country, men and women alike, assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire.

Supplies, Need Is Supplies

"I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the farmers of the country and to all who work on our own soil and of the nations with which we are cooperating in an abundance of supplies, and especially of foodstuffs. The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fall. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come, both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America. Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure, rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to do a great work, to make sure of the foodstuffs which are the basis of our life? I call upon young men and old alike and upon the able-bodied boys of the land to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and labor is lacking in this great matter."

Crop Variety for the South

"I particularly wish to call the attention of the South to plant abundant foodstuffs as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present year of cotton, and helping—helping on a great scale—to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and for our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty."

The government of the United States and the governments of the allied States stand ready to the crops. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed, at harvest time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery, as needed by the farmers themselves when harvested. The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it, and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the price of food by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of democracy, and we shall not fall short of it.

Eyes of Country on Middlemen

"This I say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories. The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station."

Mr. Curry recently visited Honolulu and made many friends here. He promised to do all he could to "boost the Islands" when he got back to the mainland.

"In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who need reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before, I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication as and wide circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest, also, to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it wide-spread repetition and I hope that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication as and wide circulation as possible to this appeal. 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